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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 80, 1894.

The Weather To-day.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia: Fair in the morning, showers in the evening; warm southeasterly winds.

IT'S A WASTE OF TIME.

mercy's sake, Messrs, Senators, hurry up and do something with that everlasting tariff bill. Why not take a vote on it to-day. or to-morrow, or the next day? All the long winded, dull, tame, and uninteresting speeches you may deliver between now and the crack of doom will not influence anybody. You are wasting precious time. The times are out of joint, industry is prostrate, and the people are suffering. The country is getting weary of the subject. Action, not talk, is what the country wants, and it wants it right away.

THE TIMES has made up its mind on this question long ago, and it believes its numerous and rapidly-increasing list of readers, in cluding honorable Senators themselves-for they all read THE TIMES-have also reached

ARE YOU WID US DAVID?

Senator David B. Hill has of late shown some activity, at least in speech, in the line of hostility toward the Democratic Senators who are supposed to be making a good thing by selling out large chunks of compromise He has made speeches and has uttered open sentiments that seem almost too good to be

The senior Senator from New York seem right ready to throw himself on the great bosom of the people and renounce his former associates, who have been open to the suspicion of playing the people for all they are

Now, David, what we want to know is this, Are you sincere? Have you some deep scheme laid away in that prominent dome of thought, or are you really under conviction of the political sins of your former confreres? David,

In the phraseology of the Tammany camp and in the very language of its beloved slogan and shibboleth, "Are you wid us or agin us?"

THEY DON'T LIKE TO COME DOWN. Considering that there are said to be only about 80,000 persons in the entire country having incomes of \$4,000 or over, they are making a terrible fuss about the 2 per cent. income tax. Doubtless some reputed millionaires, who would be very far from being millionaires were their liabilities settled, are afraid of being found out. Others may have considerably more than they get credit for. Most of them, however, are unanimous in their opposition to every form of inquisitorial, direct taxation. They don't like to come down. They prefer any system by which the burden can be shifted onto the shoulders of

the other fellow. THE TIMES is not specially enamored of the income tax. In this respect it is not so much unlike other wealthy corporations. The income tax is not our ideal method for raising public revenue. We know a far better and more scientific plan, in the operation of

which mistakes would be of rare occurrence. Another thing: THE TIMES is filled with solicitude for its big army of enthusiastic tax-gatherer. Of course, among the myriad of patrons and loval admirers of this journal there may be a few who will escape.

LORBYISTS AND THE BILL.

The Democratic party started out to make a radical change in the protective tariff. Some of its leaders have labored long and honestly to this end. These leaders have as yet scarcely accomplished anything but repented compromises to necessary interests in their Democratic ranks.

Such compromises, says Senator Harris, is the necessary evil attached to all great re forms. Senator Harris is mixing terms. He should have said that lobbyists are necessary evils. Compromise is merely a nice term for lobbyist, and we venture to say that such was the real thoughts in the Senator's mind. And are lobbyists necssary evils? Must we

come to the point where the people's representatives in Congress will only enact such marginal legislation as is left after their own pocket books are satisfied?

The McKinley bill or the Wilson bill is not the important issue at present. The vital question at stake is the presence of this almost intangible and unobserved gang of bribers, whose work is seen by its effect.

The tariff is a matter of poticy, and its settlement seems to be as far off as ever: the lobby is a matter of the life or death of this alleged government for the people, and its settlement cannot be postponed.

FRANCHISES.

In his speech before the typographical committee on governmental ownership and control of the telegraph Judge Maguire gave an interesting account of the way financiers acquire wealth from public functions given them without consideration. A franchis granted to the Market street railway of San Francisco, presumably for nothing, as no money dropped into the city coffers in conse quence. This right to run cars seemed sufficiently valuable for the promoters to borrow \$3,000,000 on it as security. It took \$1,700,000 of this to build and equip the road. Stock was then issued to the amount of \$5,000,000 placed on the market and sold at 130, mak ing a total of \$6,500,000 on which the public must pay enough to yield good dividends Deducting the expenses leaves a clean profit of \$4,800,000 given them by the city, not men tioning the annual gains contributed by the

This is called private enterprise-and so i is -but this gift of public rights for absolutely no consideration cannot be deemed a profitable action for the municipality.

If the city had built that road the exce over actual cost would have been paid into the treasury and to that extent would have reduced taxation, or fares would have been cut down to actual operating cost. But the promoters of the scheme would be out that \$4, 801 000 and socialism would be encouraged. lieware of socialism.

CAUSES OF UNREST.

The Coxey army has reached the terminus of its long march and is encamped on the of the District. For days our telegraphic o amns have teemed with reports of strikes, and there is a general complaint of hard times. These effects are based on certain enuses and cannot be cured by militia, muskets or gold-bearing bonds. The causes must

be reached to insure a permanent recovery of

Monopoly of land, labor, money, and trans have taken away the opportunities to gain a living from the many and concen trated them in the hands of a few, to whom the rest must pay royalty on their production, and this toll is not a matter of agreement between the parties, but is fixed by those in ion. It has become virtually: Work on these terms or not at all.

One hundred years ago the public domain was practically untouched, and the supply of vacant and unowned land so far exceeded the demand that the speculator could not corner all available territory and ask a bonus for the privilege of development. But now in all in-dustrial and commercial pursuits rent has become an important factor, exacting a large share of the profits which should be shared between capital and labor and pushing up the rates with the increase of population and

The manufacturing monopolists have secured the home market for themselves by a protective tariff, and while forbidding the foreign product bring in the men who make them almost unmolested. These men control all or nearly all the labor in these lines and by their trusts and combines force up the price and press down the wages. They have practically destroyed our ocean commerce and have reduced agriculture below a paying

Since the war the finances of the nation have been changed and manipulated in the interest of the national banks and money lenders of this country and the bondholders and capitalists of Europe. The volume of currency has steadily decreased and the value of all other products has fallen with it. The lessened medium of exchange has con tracted the internal commerce until all over the country business is languishing for lack of sufficient money to facilitate exchanges.

The railroad, telegraph, and telephone companies have levied tribute on all means of communication for all the traffic will bear, Often built by national or local subsidies their charges are only limited by the ability of the shipper or the competition consequent on the disruption of a pool. This is why the western farmer is clothed in rags while the eastern weaver goes hungry and the average annual salary of the railroad president is \$25,000 Remove these causes and Coxey and calamity will go with them.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The American Federation of Labor at its last session adopted the most radical platform ever put forth by any representative labor body on this continent. The Federation jumps right into the political field and makes no bones about it. Besides insisting in the strongest terms on the nationalization of all natural monopolies, the International Typographical Union's position regarding governmental ownerhsip was seconded after the following

Whereas The telegraph, like the postal are tem, is a means for the dissemination of intelli-gence among the people, and one which in its erated under the supervision of officers of the

Whereas, Since its passage from public to private control it has grown to be one of the most odious and tyranical monopolies with which the people are afflicted, which extorts from an un-willing, helpless, and long suffering public dividends on four or five times its real value, and the management of which is notoriously ineffi cient, expensive, and demoralizing; and Wheras. The International Typographics

Union, an organization forming part of this body, at its last session unanimously resolved on an aggressive movement in favor of restoration to governmental ownership and control of the telegraph systems of the country; therefore

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, representing the organized trade and labor unions of the United States, that in taking this stand the International Typographical Union has the cordial and earnest support of this body and of the various organizations of which it is composed; and be it further Resolved. That the president of this federa-

tion be directed immediately on adjournment of this session, to communicate with all the various | it a subterfuge, international, national, and central labor unions d also with all state and local federations, en titled to representation in this body informing them of this action, in order that each may impress upon Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity for the speedy enactment of this measure of reform into law, and that said and state, and local federations be requested to place themselves in communication with the International Typographical Union committee at Washington; and be it still further

Resolved. That we, the delegates present at this session, pledge ourselves, on returning to our homes, to inaugurate an energetic campaign in furtherance of this measure, not only among our respective organizations but also in the corr efforts will be directed to compass the defeat of all candidates for legislative positions, nationa and state, who will not unqualifiedly pledge

and operation of the telegraph. solved. That a copy of these resolution signed by the president and secretary and attested by the seal of this Federation, be for warded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives at the intional capital.

A few years ago the passage of such reso lutions, which were adopted unanimously the only objection raised being that they were not sufficiently radical, would have disrupted the organization. Workingmen no longer stand in awe of united political action, for they realize that by this course only can any of the reforms demanded be accomplished And the men who gave to the world the above resolutions are terribly in earnest as the politicians may learn later on.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Elsewhere is explained THE TIMES' offer in elation to the Frank Leslie illustrated scenes of the civil war in serial numbers.

There can be no historical subject in which Washington people are so intensely and interminedly interested as the late war. This city was then the hub of the country as never

The corps of artists employed by Frank Leslie's during the war were the leaders in he contemporary cartoon art of the period. The plates of their work have an almost priceess value. They have been used in the work that THE TIMES now offers to its subscribers

When representatives of THE TIMES call on you to present our proposition and show you he magnificent work, receive them with the cordiality that the proposition deserves.

Even if you do not want this splendid war callery, we want you see it, and realize the bargains The Times will always present to its

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

The first impulse of the average woman when she PRESIDENT OF THE holds the ballot in her hand WOMANS' REPUB- is to resolve and declare, LICAN ASSOCIATION, pendent vote; that she will that she will cost an inde not be led by any party "boss," and that she has "come into polities to elevate and purify

She seems to forget that this government is administered by party organizations, and that ordinary citizens can be of better service in disciplined ranks than as bushwack ers. The occasions are extremely rare where independent voting is a wise use of the elec-

The tendency to independent voting

women is due to their unique position in the There woman acts as a unit; in theory she is supreme in that little kingdom, suc seeding or failing according to the purity of er motive, the perfection of her ideal, and the strength of her effort. When she becomes a voting citizen she finds herself one of a neterogeneous mass of voters, clamoring for many men and many measures. As one of this mass the value of her vote depends not alone on the quatity of her citizenship, but on her wisdom in helping to secure the highest attainable good.

Sometimes this attainable good will be her ideal good, sometimes it will be far beneath it, let her always remember that it is better to raise the whole people an inch than a few

Evolution not revolution is the philosophy of political reform; it is the divine plan of the J. ELLEN FOSTER.

Gappis died hard, but he died (officially) all the same.

THE Presidential booms of McKinley and leed are stirred by the storm center which appeared over the Harrison boom in Indiana the other day.

GEN. DON MACDONALD DICKINSON is in the the city. So is Collector J. B. Maloney, of In the meantime the cuckoo interests in the Wolverine state are in great danger

F. W. HUIDEKOPER, one of the receivers of he Richmond and Danville railroad, says the cheme of government ownership of ratiroads is "utterly impracticable in a country like this." That depends on the point of view. We can see that such a clause would eliminate the receivership industry entirely. Perhaps that is what was in Mr. Huidekoper's mind when he made his remark.

BROTHERS CARNEGIE AND FRICK are much listurbed over the new scandals that are each day coming to light about their methods of doing business. Secretary Herbert is to blame for the most of it, in that he encouraged the first informers by offers of bribes. There is only one way out for these two philanthropists that we can see, and that is to send Pinkertons here to bring Mr. Herbert to his

THE military power of the government is to be invoked against the Coxeyites in the West who are stealing railroad trains to transport themselves this way. The train stealers are to be arrested and turned over to the authorities: but the United States Senators and lobbyists up at the Capitol who are planning to steal two railroads which should belong to the government next January will not be disturbed in their operations because they are acting within the law.

THE letter of Herbert M. Gadd, jr., of Manchester, England, in THE TIMES of yesterday morning, leads the reader to infer that the trades unions of Great Britain and the United States are lashing themselves into an outburst of "international indignation" over the "depreciation of silver all over the world." Maybe they are—in Great Britain, but we have heard little or nothing of it among the trades unions of this country. The "international indignation' here is focused in silver mine owners and debt-owing farmers, who seem to be actuated in what they are doing more by interest than principle.

For twenty years there has been no precedent dent against Coxev's entering the Capitol The other day a precedent was made. At least people will say so, Major Moore; people will say that you wished a preeedent and forbade the Odd Fellows from doing what has never been forbidden before, for that purpose only. Political, social, military, clubs, and secret societies, all have marched through the Capitol grounds and no objection has been made. Some of them have been armed. Our own military organizations have done it repeatedly. Suddenly an exception is made to the hitherto exceptionless custom. Some people will sneer at this more and call

This morning the Oliver Coke Company Connellsville, Pa., will begin a wholesale eviction of the 300 Hungarian families occupying houses belonging to them. It is expected there will be bloodshed, for these Hungarians are considered among the most desperate of all the people living in the Connellsville region. Very few of them speak our language and they know little or nothing of our laws. These Hungarians have been brought to this country in the past to take the places of strikers, but now that they have in their turn become strikers the company has decided to deal severely with them. By the way, these Hungarians are some of the "American laborers" about whom some of our national legislators are so solicitous.

HITS-OR MISSES.

We hereby suggest Senator Aldrich as the ogical candidate for president of the bluffing Nicaragua nation. And now right on the heels of tales of poy

erty among striking miners comes a dispatch from a mine where the cable went broke. Governor McKinley's recent action has

stirred up the Reed boom among the commonwealers. Now that the Coxevites have a goddes

Miss Columbia's complexion has turned pale

The female black-faced minstrel craze is merely an extension of the penciled eve-brow

Mr. Jim Hill, of the Great Northern, is trying to prevent a railroad strike. Mr. David Hill, of New York, is trying to nourish a tariff

The Impression is in the country that Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge has a very pochydermatous cuticle in that portion of his neck where he gets it so frequently.

Mr. Pendergrast's compliments to Mr. Emile Henry with the assurance of distinguished consideration and the excellent prospects of a future meeting.

Now for a Honolulu contingent of the Coxevites with Lilie, etc. as its leader mounted on an aquatic bycicle.

It is not true that the latest White House state dinner service is to be called the armor

Senator Hill the other day made this strange argument against the income tax and for a otective tariff: The workingman enjoys ree schools, churches, paved streets, police protection, and pays no direct tax. Remove the tariff and he would pay nothing for the privileges. This may be good doctrine in the millionaire Senate, but will it pass on the

stump? William McKinley and T. Brackett Reed a nclined to the opinion that ex-President Harrison is not seeking another nomination but paying a future for Baby McKee. Thi may not be illogical reasoning after all, as the Harrison family seems determined to go on making history.

The Press Club has just had a bout with the local gas company. It is needless to say that the meter has been proven to be mightier

Had Met her Husband. -"Have you ever noticed what simple tastes Mrs. Allcash has?" She—"Goodness, yes! I met her husband to-day."—Inter-

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Senator Hill had his face slapped! Senator McPherson did the slapping. The story has been scrupulously guarded, but how in the

The affair occurred in the room of the Com mittee on Immigration, of which both Senators are members. I have been unable to learn the full particulars of the castigation, but it seems that the august leader of the New York Democracy undertook to catechise the lengthy solon from Mosquito Land and in so doing employed the caustic criticism and biting persifiage of which he is the master.

The latter resented Senator Hill's attitude and manner. A heated wordy colloquy ensued, which culminated in Senator McFherson slapping his face.

that of their party in their respective districts.
It is generally conceded, even by Missouri
Democrats, that the action of the House in
Joy's case will result in three Republicans
coming from the St. Louis district, instead of

During the heat of the Joy-O'Neill contest two representatives from a western state, both men of wealth, business men, and but little given to the game of politics, were sitting to-gether, interested and half-wondering spec-tators of the free-for-all row. Suddenly one turned to the other and said: "Look here, So and So, what did you come

to Congress for "Because I was a --- fool" came the answer, without the slightest hesitation.
"And I'm in the same class," said the first.

It may be news to the army of smart Alecks who have sharpened their quills at his expense to know that Senator Peffer is one of best beloved of men among his colleagues in the Senate. His kindliness of heart, his uniform courtesy and quiet, unostentatious manner, added to his shrewd common sense and a ner, added to his shrewd common sense and a more than ordinary knowledge of men and affairs in general, has won him the affection and respect of men who were predisposed to regard him as a mushroom absurdity born of chimerical political vagaries.

Senator Blackburn has foresworn spiritualism. He attended a seance not long ago and the medium materialized the departed spirits of Senator Beek his former colleague and a whole host of former Kentuckians and friends, It was altogether "too creepy" a performance, as he put it to an acquaintance and has com-pletely satisfied a long entertained curiosity.

She Wants Legislation.

[From the Biddeford Times.] Miss Agnes S. Colbeth, who has dressmaking rooms over Mrs. Hobson's store on Factory Island, was about to retire Saturday night when the window curtain caught fire from the lamn. The fire was seen from the street and

Those who arrived first were obliged to burst in the lower door and then the upper one was found to be locked. Charles Chad-bourne went through this and the firemen rushed in upon Miss Colbeth, who was in undress uniform. She was scandalized at their conduct, and berated them soundly for their

lack of manners.

A pail of water finished the work, and then the dressmaker drove the firemen out and told them that she would see if there was any told them that she would see if there was any law to protect a poor woman from such rud-

Napoleonic Financiering. Mr. De Broker-"Well, my son, how did you and the boys come out on your peanut

speculation?" Small Son-"When we got through I owed the other boys fifty cents." "Hum!" "Oh. it's all right now. We reorganized." "Eh?" "Yes. I capitalized at one dollar, gave the other boys half the stock for their debt, and then sold them the other half. So now they owe me fifty cents."—Good News.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.] "Do you know how to whittle 'Daisy Bell?" sked the man who had advertised for at

office boy. The boy thought that he saw the trend of the question and promptly answered, "Naw."
"I guess you won't do, then. I wanted a
boy who had been through the attack and re-

Baron-Heinrich, my eigar boxes have emptied themselves with uncommon rapidity during the last month. Is it possible that during the short period you have been in my

Valet-No fear, Herr Baron; I have still in my possession three boxes of my late employ-er's.—FliegendeBlatter.

In the Chair, Face Down

Willie (just home from school and very nuch excited)-"What do you think, pa? Johnny Smith, one of the big boys, had an argument with the teacher about a question in grammar." His Pather—"What position did he take?" Willie—"His last position was lid he take?" Willie—"His last position cross the chair, face down."—Troy Time

A Wheelbarrow for the Bill. "Did you get the bill with my wife's new zown?" "Yes, sir. I put the dress in my coat pocket and carried the bill home in a wheelbarrow."

ton Gazette. THE LILAC.

The lilac stood close to Elizabeth's window All purple with bloom while the little mais apun; der stint was a long one and she was awenry,

And mouned that she never could get it don

But a wind set stirring the lilac blossoms, And a wonderful sweetness came floating in, And Elizabeth felt, though she could not have said it. That a friend had come to her to help be

and after that she kept on at her spinning. Gay as a bird; for the world had begun To seem such a pleasant, good place for work That she was amazed when her stiut was

and the pale browed little New England Outside of her lessons, had learned that day,

That the sweetness around us will sweeter If we will but let it have its way. -Mary E. Wilkins, in March St. Niche

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

Senator Mills Punctures the Home Market Theory.

The speech on the tariff made by Senator Mills on April 24 appeared in the Congress sional Record last Saturday. While it now appears in full for the first time, it has been psized so extensively by the press that the public is familiar with nearly all of it. There is, however, one portion of the speech which, while it has been touched upon by the newspapers, has not been brought out clearly nough; it is that portion in which the Sentor states the position of the two parties in heir bearing on our industries. It is printed

so doing employed the caustic criticism and biting persifiage of which he is the master. The latter resented Senator Hill's attitude and manner. A heated wordy colloquy ensued, which culminated in Senator McPherson slapping his face.

It was not a straight-from-the-shoulder, Corbett biff, nor was it a gentle love tap. It caused the chaste cheek of the recipient to take on a ruddy glow. It must have stung for the man who gave it is long-armed and wirry, and, I am told, was fighting mad and ready to scrap. Before he could follow up this preliminary, however, the colleagues of the belligerents interferred and hustled Senator McPherson out in the hall to cool off.

The funny part of the affair lies in a little side denourment. As a matter of course the New York Senator felt grossly insulted, but for political and other obvious reasons hesitated before taking the usual course and demanding satisfaction by trial of arms or otherwise. So he called upon his friend, Joe Blackburn, in the latter's committee room, and after relating the circumstances said: "Now, Blackburn, what would you do in this case? Give me your advice?"

"What would I do!" said the Kentuckian with force, "What did you do? I would have done it then and there; it's too late now to do anything."

Judge Hilborn, of California, has gone home to meet with a stunning reception. He received a telegram from the chairman of the Central committee, at San Francisco, just previous to his departure, telling him that 20,000 enthusiastic voters would welcome him with a brass band and unnimited hurrahs. Leaders that the hemogratite polley in received the telling him that 20,000 enthusiastic voters would welcome him with a brass band and unnimited hurrahs. Leaders when the hemogratite polley in received the telling him that 20,000 enthusiastic voters would welcome him with a brass band and unnimited hurrahs.

previous to his departure, telling him that 20,000 enthusiastic voters would welcome him with a brass band and unlimited hurrabs. He declares that the Democratic policy in regard to the Chinese will lose the state to that party forever and a day.

Charles P. Joy, the other deposed representative, writes from St. Louis that he is "simply going to have a walkover." For some reason, and despite the fact that the Republicans steadily pursued the same plan for years, the unseating of Joy and Hillborn has set a tremendous tide in their favor and that of their party in their respective districts.

It is generally conceded, even by Missouri United States one-third are manufacturing la-borers. Let us assume that one-third of these will be. One-third of 54,000,000 will be 18,000,000, who have to come and be supported by manu-facturing labor. That includes men, women and children.

will be. One-third of \$4,000,000 will be 18,000,000, who have to come and be supported by manufacturing labor. That includes men, women and children.

Again, by the same division of our population, one-third of that number are laborers actively engaged in the shops. That makes 6,000,000 labors who have come here in one year. Six million of manufacturing laborers have to be brought by the McKinley law to this country. Very well, What will they do? They will go into manufacturing, of course. How much will they make! If 4,250,000 operatives made \$9,500,000,000 worth of manufactured products in 1850, how much will 6,000,000 make? It is a mere sum in arithmetic that an ordinary Republican ought to be able to cipherout. Somebody else will cipher it out if they do not. They will turn out, if they work as well as our people, \$13,000,000,000 worth of products. We consume \$150 per head of our manufactured products. It will be fair to assume that they will consume a similar amount of their products. Then they will consume of that product \$5,000,000,000 worth. That would leave \$5,000,000,000 worth of the products. Then they will consume of that product \$5,000,000,000 worth. That would leave \$5,000,000,000 worth of the products of the cheap and "masty" things produced by foreign paupers, and we know that they are opposed to exchanging any of our products for the cheap and "masty" things produced by foreign paupers, and we know that their destructive policy is to confine our trading to this continent. They may even go so far as to a gree with Henry C. Carey, that the Creator made a mistake in leaving navigable oceans around America; that he should have made them oceans of fire. But even if these obstacles were out of the way the tariff duties on the materials out of which their products were manufactured would prohibit them from export, just as the tariff duties prohibit ours. These \$5,000,000,000 were must import a "hon-manufacturing" people would assume that they will consume as much. Then we must import \$5,000,000 "non-ma

Of our non-manufacturing class in the United States 34 per cent. are agriculturists, and we will assume that 34 per cent. of them will be agriculturists. Then 18,00,000 of these are to be farmers, and of these one-third are laborers, or 5,000,000. We had 9,000,000 laborers in 1890 in agriculture. We were to import a 500,000 more, and if 2,000,000 farmers produced 611,780,000 bushels of wheat in 1891, 6,000,000 farmers will produce 400,000,000 bushels. They will use for seed two-thirds as mine as we, being two-thirds as numerous, or 30,000,000 bushels; they will use for oread four and two-thirds, or 154,000,000 bushels, and then they will have a surplus of 25,000,000 bushels. What are you going to do with that? We have got to import now 43,000,000 non-agriculturists to consume that; and so the thing goes, and if we continue this policy of our Republican friends, in a few years, within the memory of old men like myself, we will see the whole fourteen hundred millions of this world here in the United States, brought here by a high protective tariff—Chinese, Japanese. a high protective tariff-Chinese, J. Fijls, Sondanese, Maltese, and chimpan coming to the United States to Join army and the aborigines.

A Lynching Likely at Staunton

STAUNTON, Va., April 29. - Lettie Rowe, a fifteen year-old girl was carousing with three white boys and a negro named Lawrence Spiller.
When she was returning home. Spiller criminally assaulted and murdered her. Spiller was arrested. Excitement is very great and the local military is under arms to preserve the

Stranger Than Fiction.

"I thought I saw Len's dend body before me," shricked Mrs. L. W. Gilliland, awaking from a dream, in her room at Wilmington, Ohio. Before morning she got a telegram stating that her husband had committed suiide in a Cincinnati botel at the same mo

ment that she was dreaming about him. Mrs. Fred Kelly, of Brazil, Ind., dreamed that her mother had died in Gloster, Ohio. She took the first train, without waiting for a telegram. The old lady had passed away at the exact time of the dream.

There is a bar in the Ohio river near Smith-land Free that is bounted. Years, 200 a.

and, Ky., that is haunted. Years ago a Smithland merchant refused to let his daughter marry a dissolute young lawver to whom she was much attached. Suddenly the merchant disappeared, and before the matter could be investigated the girl and the lawyer were gone. At midnight when the wind is still anybody watching the bar can hear a bit of an old love melody, a pistol shot, and then all is silent as before.

An old musician whom no one knew any thing about visited a Jacksonville, Fla., sa-loon every night at the same hour for many years, got his drick and went out, speaking to nobody. Four years ago one night he not come, but a black cat came in his p not come, but a black cat came in his place. The next morning the musician's dead body was fished out of the river. Ever since the black cat has strayed in the saloon and been reverenced as a mascot. When the cat gets sick everything goes wrong till it is well again.

Grains of Gold.

Woman is the masterpiece.—Confucius. Men have sight, women insight.-Victo Men make laws, women make mann

De Segur.

Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set. Learning is the greatest alms that can b The happiest women, like the happiest no tions, have no history.—George Eliot.

Alas! how enthusiasm decreases, as our ex perience increases!—Mme. Louise Colet. In delicate souls love never presents itself but under the veil of esteem.—Mme. Roland. The most fascinating woman are those that can most enrich the every-day moments of existence.—Leigh Hunt. every-day moments of

Who has not experienced how, on nearer acquaintance, planness becomes beautified and beauty loses its charm, according to the quality of heart and mind?—Fredrika Bremer. Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten, a little spring that never quite dries up, in our journey through scorebing years, -Ruffini.

Women will find their place, and it will neither be that which they have held, nor that to which some of them aspire. Nature's old Salic law will not be repealed, and no change of dynasty will be effected—Huxley.

THEIR PILGRIMAGE IS DONE HARRISON HOLDS THE FORT

Continued from First Page.

have generally contributed. At this writing, c p. m., over \$60 has been contributed, principally by well-to-do people in carriages.

Our headquiters have been thronged with prominent people, men of both houses of Congress, and many attaches. Beautiful ladies of all parts of the world have graced our camp with their presence all through the grand state of Maryland.

Our camp to-morrow will be named George Washington, and will in all probability be in the same place as this unless a special order is read before 12 m. to-flight.

Comrades, be on your guard. If any of you ask for anything of citizens you will surely be arrested under the infernal vagrancy laws that make it a crime to be poor. Good night.

CARL BROWN. have generally contributed. At this writing, op. m., over \$75 has been contributed, principally

MEETING AT HEADQUARTERS.

Discussion of the Relation of the Coxey

Movement to Temperance. Mr. Albert M. Dewey addressed a large the relation of temperance with the Coxey movement. He discussed the main features of the "good roads bill" as drawn up by Mr. Coxey, and stated that in the minds of the majority of citizens the bill should be adopted."

citizens the bill should be adopted."

Mr. Dewey then dwelt upon the character and helpless condition of the men, describing them as men of high instincts and their condition as frightful beyond contemplation.

"Shut down the departments of Washington" yelled Mr. Dewey, "and the citizens of this city would become the rankest anarchists the world has ever known. Why then do these department clerks condemn these men who are shut out of work as theives, vagabonds, and cut-throats, and tremble at the announcement that Corey has reached Washington."

At the conclusion of Mr. Dewey's address the cheering was vociferous.

LITTLE SIDE SCENES. some Interesting Incidents Yesterday at

the Camp of the Commonweals. the Camp of the Commonweals.

The camp of the Coxey followers yesterday was an interesting study in liself. Nearly every one of the men had been tired out by the struggle in crossing the mountains, and they presented a pathetic appearance. They occupied the time principally by reading the daily papers purchased or given them. Some were sleeping, some taking care of the horses and clearing up the camp, and others gathered in groups and discussed the present condition of the country. In the headquarters tent Marshal Brown was nursing a severe throat, while speaking in the raw open air he had contracted a severe cold, and to relieve this burned his neck with carbolic acid.

acid.
One of the most prominent figures in camp
was Oklahoma Sam, who dashed about the
growd on his mustang without injury to any
one. He is as successful with the lassoo as with

one. He is as successful with the lassoo as with the reins.

Mr. Coxey and Mr. Brown, after the afternoon speaking, were beselged with visitors, Congressman Ray, of New York, and Congressman Donovan, of Ohio, being the first. Mr. H. E. Taubeneck, the chairman of the People's party, called later in the evening.

The mascot of the army is the buildog, Coxey, from Pennsylvania, a fine, ugly-appearing animal, which looks upon the camp and members with the air of one who is monarch of all he surveys. eys. Some of the walkers are clever with tools. Yes-

terday evening the assistant cook squatted the ground and deftly carved upon the bo of the cook's chair, "Coxey's army." Morphine Fiends on the Increase,

[Nym Crinkle in the New York World.] It has long been known to medical men that great many more young women resort to the use of morphine as a stimulant than is generally suspected. The habit has for a long time made havoe among the ranks of the girls of the theaters, but no one knew until Mrs. Vanderhoof, president of the Kings County Christian Temperanee Union, announced it the other day that the class of young women known as the "shop girls" had taken to it. She states that in one large New York store the hypodermic syringe is passed around among he girls, and nearly every girl in the place is n the habit of bracing herself by in-ecting the drug into her arm. I hope this is an exaggeration. It is hardly credible that he practice could be carried on to that extent the practice could be carried on. In speaking without attracting attention. In speaking with a physician who has had a great deal of experience with morphine patients, he told me that he did not doubt the story. "So strong is the imitative habit on these girls," he said, "that they only need the example placed before them; and morphine has a strange fascination for a certain female has a strange fascination for a certain female temperament." Not long ago a large girls' seminary was invaded by a young woman with a little syringe, and in three months, to the utter consternation of the principal, two-thirds of the girls had supplied themselves with similar implements. It appears to me that this is a case of absolute girl ignorance. that this is a case of absolute girl ignorance. Surely no healthy young woman with any degree of will-power would voluntarily enter into this slavery if she clearly understood all the after-horrors of it. It is a startling sign of the times, nevertheless, when a temperance reformer stops her work against the alcoholic habit in men to fight the morphine habit in

Household Novelties. A lamp shade easily made is produced by the transformation of a Japanese parasol, This feat of skilled workmanship is accomplished by removing the handle and all the sticks. This must be done very carefully, so as not to tear the paper. It is then placed on a round of wire top and bottom, the hole at the top having been closed a trifle. This may be decorated in any way that may suggest it-self to the maker.

A low chair, made by sawing off the legs of

a common kitchen chair until it is low en a common kitchen chair until it is low enough to suit, with a cushion of dark calleo, is a useful adjunct to the work, to sit in while waiting a few moments for the biscuit or cake to bake. One can open the oven door without stooping to examine the article cook-

Sweetbrier is one of the most delightful of common plants with which to decorate sitting rooms, for its fragrance, though very sweet, is pleasant. The leaves also are excellent to fill in pillows with.

Candidates for the Fool-Killer. Two cases of divorce seekers are reported from Detroit, Mich., and Auburn, Ind., re-spectively. The first is a woman, who comspectively. The first is a woman, who com-plains that her busband once said he hoped to live to dance over her grave. The sec is a man who insists that the greatest pl ure of his wife's life is pulling large tuft hair from his head.

A unique case is announced from Toronto, Ont. A woman who was too lazy to bake her own bread bought a loaf from a baker, and while eating a slice of it swallowed a pin. Now she is suing the baker for heavy damages. It was John Malcolm, of Corunna, Mich. who got into a quarrel with a neighbor, and

who got into a quarrel with a neighbor, and, after that, insisted on taking an ax to bed with him. His wife is now suing for divorce, William Manning, a fellow from the south of Florida, got arrested in Jacksonville, and was so indignant over it that he began kick-ing the wall of his cell. Then they took his shoes away from him, but he continued to kick till his feet were so sore that he had to

be taken to a hospital. Elsmore Dennis is the name of the Detroit Mich.) idiot who sold a scrub stallion to a ellow-ritizen for a thoroughbred, took prom-ssory notes in payment, and then sued to col-ecton the notes. He will have to pay \$50 board for the horse to get it back.

[Respectfully dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Munson, on the death of their daughter.] A shadowless communion! no fancied flight is But a clear and perfect belief in a life of blisa. Sweet disciple of Jesus; He leading on his child. Life's storius cannot affright her; Christ stills the tempest wild.

wiess communion, is surely the sweetes name: No shade dims the vision, as the soul looks up to Faith faiters not at crosses, while passing 'neath the rod.

A closer walk with Jesus, a calm and heavenly

Life's road is made shorter, glory land seems so mear, While in such sweet communion the spirit speaks So clear:
This life's too brief for sorrow, God's work must not stand still,
But leave all with the Master, according to his

To do the Master's bidding, stop not for grief, but to pray. To cheer the broken hearted, to help all on life's way;
In prison cells they languish, no Savior's love
they feel;
Go tell them that He loves each, and longs their
wounds to heal.

shadowless communion, God's sunshine to the May you be mine forever, while ages eternal roll;
'm watching at the portal, life's scenes will soon be o'er; ough a shadowless communion, I'll reach the golden shore.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April, 1894.

The Indiana Nominations Dictated By the Ex-President.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN EXPECTED

Many Features of the Situation Make it Possible for the Democrats to Again Carry the Hoosier State Unless Harmony Among the Republicans is Restored.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29,-So far as the Republicans are concerned the opening gun has been fired in what promises to be the hottest politeal campaign ever fought in this state. The Republicans encouraged by the dissatisfaction with the Democratic party that has been so manifest, have felt for sev-'s eral weeks that their time had come again, and have been very enthusiastic. They have also felt that this fight would be a forerunner of that to be made throughout the nation two years hence, and that added to the enthusiasm. Success in 1894 they regard as meaning success and Harrison again in 1896. The convention that assembled on Wednesday morning did not adjourn until after midnight, and to the casual observer the enthuslasm at the close showed that the ticket selected and the platform declared met with unanimous approval, but now the sore spots begin to show themselves and the cooler heads are admitting that all is not so lovely

as they had hoped.

The speech of ex-President Harrison was all that could have been destred, and was in his peculiar vein, furnishing another demonstration that as a political orator he is without a peer, never making a mistake or uttering a word that should have been left unsaid, and making his menaing clear in language the choicest. Of that speech no fault is found to-day by his party. The trouble comes with the ticket and platform. It is universally admitted that out of the material offered the convention could have selected a as they had hoped. offered the convention could have selected a ticket that would have been sure of success.

offered the convention could have selected a ticket that would have been sure of success, but now many admit if they carry the day it will be on account of the dissatisfaction with the Democratic party and not through the strength of the ticket,

The party in Indiana has for years been under the domination of an old set of office holders, and a determined effort was made to name a ticket of youngsters. For every office that was to be filled a host of young candidates offered themselves, and with the exception of one they all went down. The candidate for Secretary of State is Hon, W. D. Owen, who for four terms represented the Tenth district in Congress. In 1890 he fell by the way, and was taken by President Harrison and made Commissioner of Immigration. In that place he made such a utter failure the President was strongly inclined several times to remove him. His selection will damage the ticket. His principal opponent was Marcus B. Saiker. The great majority of the Hebrews in Indiana have selection will damage the ticket. His principal opponent was Marcus B. Suizer. The great majority of the Hebrews in Indiana have been ardent Republicans, always supporting the ticket enthusiastically and contributing liberally. They have never had a representative on the state ticket. Mr. Suizer was their choice at this time. He is one of the best campaign speakers in the state, and is at the head of the Lincoln League organization. It was through the work of the league that Mr. Harrison carried the state in 1888, and, owing to the efforts of Mr. Suizer, it is to-day one of the most powerful political organization in the country. The Hebrews feel very sore over the defeat of their candidate.

Among the candidates for State Auditor was George Wilson, who headed the Gresham faction of the state in 1888, and has been accused of being hostile to Mr. Harrison ever since, but his friends declare he loyally supported to their these teaches.

cused of being hostile to Mr. Harrison ever since, but his friends declare he loyally supported the ticket both in 1888 and in 1892. He was overwheimingly defeated. Mr. Sulzer had been an enthusiastic Harrison man in his first race, but his ardor had materially cooled before the Minneapolis convention, and that was laid up against him by the Harrison men and was the potent factor in according by the and was the potent factor in securing his de-feat. There were several cardidates who had never been warm advocates of Mr. Harrison, but not one of them stood a show. Harrison ruled the convention in overy particular. The defeat of Wilson was so apparently due to his opposition to the ex-Persident that the haropposition to the ex-President that it has sed that element of the party. There

aroused that element of the party. There was a flerce wrangle over the nomination for Attorney General, and, as with the other nominations, the best man was left out.

The platform was a sore disappointment to several elements and is likely to cause trouble. For several years past the Republicans have had a large Catholic vote, and that vote has been of late rapidly increasing. They asked that the convention declare the country is broad enough to shelter men of every religious creed. They did not ask for any attack upon the A.P. A. directly, but asked for a slight recognition of their right to worship as they chose. This was denied them and they are very sore.

the A.P. A. directly, but asked for a slight recognition of their right to worship as they chose. This was denied them and they are very sore. Municipal elections are to be held all over the state this week, and the Republicans are expecting great help from the A. P. A.; hence the disregard of the wishes of the Catholics. The A. P. A. expected a distinct recognition, but they in turn were also disappointed, as the whole question was ignored.

The party is made up very largely of temperance people who have always been clamorous for a red-hot plank denouncing the whisky traffic if not a specific declaration in favor of prohibition, but they, too, were ignored, and are now breathing vengeance. The main thing in favor of the ticket is that the campaign will be a long one, and there will be plenty of time to heal up all sores and smooth down all rough places.

It is generally understood here that Mr. Harrison is again working for the nomination. The party managers are making arrangements for a grand Fall opening of the campaign; when the ex-President will be the orator of the day and sound the keynote for the party.

the party. His Narrow Escape.

[From Town Topics.] It was in the far West, "Darling" he whispered. "After I left you last evening I walked on air!"

and amaze,
"Well, I declare!" she exclaimed, "Who cut you down. Hank? Has the Last Word. Scribbler-I do wish there was some new word to express that idea.

She met his words with a look of wonder

Duliset—Perhaps there is. I'll ask my wife. She'll help you out if any one can. She always has the last word.—Boston Tran-Naughty Little Girls "My dear niece, you must never try to con-



eal your age."

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renders them senseless for the time being. Extracting without pain, 50 cents. Other opera-**Evans Dental Parlors**,

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And Repair Clothes In a manner that'll give them a second In a manner that'll give them a second clothes cleaned by a tailor. Its very natural that he should know how to treat his own work best.

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